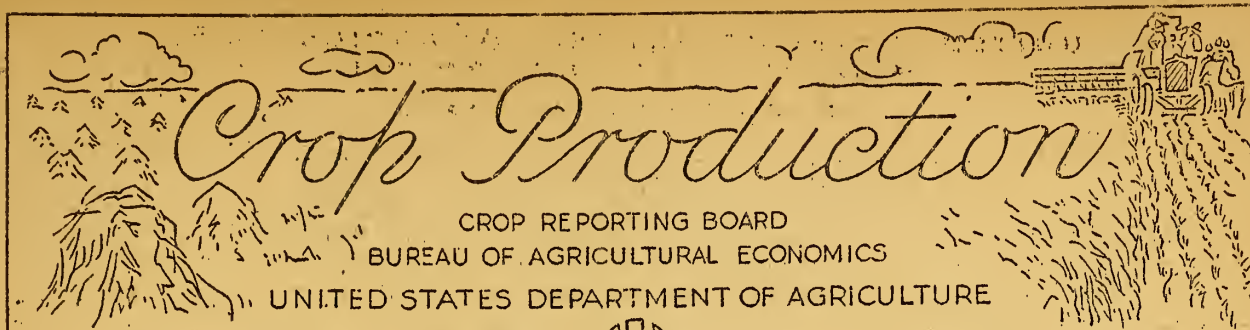


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.7
2CB
Cap 2



Release: March 10, 1949



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH 1, 1949

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondent field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1946	1947	Indicated
	1937-46			1948
	Thousand boxes			
<u>CITRUS FRUITS 1/</u>				
Oranges and Tangerines...	93,067	118,540	114,380	103,330
Grapefruit.....	47,476	59,520	61,630	46,050
Lemons.....	12,808	13,800	12,870	8,900

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949
	1938-47			1938-47		
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,376	8,290	8,671	3,535	4,318	4,567
February	8,043	8,126	8,276	4,117	4,707	4,815
Jan. - Feb. Incl.	16,419	16,416	16,947	7,652	9,025	9,382

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT as of March 10, 1949
March 1, 1949 CROP REPORTING BOARD 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MARCH 1, 1949

The 1949 crop season appears to be opening up about normally in most of the country, ranging to somewhat advanced in the East and South. Winter wheat had snow cover for only short periods in much of the area where grown, but has prospered. Only relatively light damage is apparent as yet, but March can be a hazardous month for wheat. Soil moisture supplies appear mostly satisfactory, with very few sections currently deficient. As snows melted or rains fell, the moisture was largely absorbed by the unfrozen soil, limiting run-off and flooded conditions. Irrigation water supplies are improved everywhere and appear ample, except in Arizona and parts of California. Progress of farm work is seasonal to advanced, placing farmers in a good position to proceed as soon as field work becomes practical.

Mild weather occurred in the eastern quarter of the country during the first week of February with temperatures below normal in the western three-fourths. In the second week the mildness had spread to, roughly, the eastern half of the country and to much of the West in the third week. By the fourth week virtually the entire country enjoyed milder weather than usual, though at the end of the month freezing temperatures penetrated almost to the Gulf of Mexico. For the month as a whole, average temperatures were above normal in the area east of the Mississippi and in the southern Great Plains, but below normal elsewhere. Frequent precipitation was received by virtually all parts of the country throughout the month, though it ranged from very light for Southern Florida and the far Southwest, to very heavy in the Central Mississippi Valley, much of the South Central region and the Pacific Northwest. In the northern Great Plains and adjacent mountain areas snows were blown by high winds into drifts that blocked roads and made difficult the task of supplying feed to livestock on ranges. Mild days with cool nights reduced the depth and extent of snow cover gradually. As most of the ground thus uncovered had been unfrozen under the snow, the moisture soaked into the soil with a minimum of run-off. Fields are thus too wet to work, but soil moisture reserves are satisfactory. Snow packs in Western Mountain areas are mostly deeper than average and promise adequate irrigation water supplies. In Arizona storage water supplies, while about double those of a year ago, are still inadequate. In both Arizona and California ground water supplies in areas depending on wells are still critically short.

Field work was possible to an unusual degree in much of the country during February. Plowing was done as far north as New York, but wet fields prevented work in the eastern Corn Belt. Some maple "sugaring" was possible in the area from New England to Michigan. In the Southeast, excellent progress was made with soil preparation, spring seeding of grains and other early spring plantings, such as potatoes, truck, and tobacco beds. But in much of the South Central region fields were too wet and seeding was delayed. Fall sown grains and fruit trees were so far advanced as to be susceptible to possible March freezes, but the cold wave at the end of February apparently did little harm. Some corn had been planted in Florida and Texas. The freezing weather at the end of January that reached down to the Rio Grande heavily damaged citrus groves. Some oats were frozen in Texas, but drilling of spring oats and barley was proceeding rapidly there. Flax frozen back in Texas and California was either recovering or being reseeded. Pastures in the South were furnishing much grazing, and ranges at lower altitudes were open as far north as parts of South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. Some seeding was done in Colorado and, with mild weather at the close of February, snow was melting in the Pacific Northwest, so that spring work was starting at about the usual time. Snow was still deep in the North Dakota and the Mountain areas, but disappearing rapidly elsewhere.

Wheat emerged from the winter apparently in good condition and, after the warm February weather, its condition can be observed better than usual at this date. Growth is reported as far north as southern Pennsylvania, with fields

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 10, 1949

March 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

greening to southern Nebraska. Limited grazing of wheat fields, where not too soft, has been possible in the South and good grazing will be available in Kansas wheat fields as soon as they dry out. Snow cover has been inadequate, particularly in the Ohio River Valley, where March weather may yet present a hazard if alternate freezing and thawing results in "heaving." Losses to date include some wheat drowned by water standing in fields, a little smothered under ice crusts, while in the Pacific Northwest some winterkilling was caused by the severe cold; reseeding is planned there. Soil moisture is adequate throughout the winter wheat area. This has fostered germination and growth of late planted wheat, particularly in the southern Great Plains, and will tend to limit abandonment this spring.

Farm poultry flocks produced eggs at a record rate for February. Despite 3 percent fewer layers, February egg production was 2 percent larger than in February 1948, and one-sixth above average. Culling of farm flocks in February was lighter than last February, but heavier than average for the month. Price relationships were more favorable to poultrymen than in any February since 1945. Farm dairy herds produced milk at a record rate per cow for February. Although the number of milk cows was less than at any time since January 1931, total milk production was larger than last February and 3 percent above average for the month. Continued heavy feeding of the heavily culled herds during the unusually mild weather in most dairy areas appears responsible for the heavy milk flow. Opening of Western ranges at some lower elevations prior to March 1 slightly relieved the heavy drain on hay, but old range feed is only poor to fair where available. On western ranges, the reported March 1 condition is the lowest since 1937 for pasture, lowest since 1935 for cattle and lowest of record for sheep.

Estimates of citrus production on March 1 were only slightly lower than a month earlier. February weather was favorable in Arizona and Texas, but damage from the January freeze was heavier than estimated on February 1. In Florida, groves suffered from dry, warm weather where irrigation was not available, which may affect the new bloom but current production estimates are unchanged. In California, citrus trees recovered rapidly from the January freeze and little change in production prospects occurred. Truck crops in most areas improved during the latter part of February, following set-backs from January freezes. Yields on early plantings were reduced, however, and Winter production, despite a slightly increased acreage, will be about a tenth less than last year, although a tenth above average. Early reports on Spring plantings of vegetables indicate that both acreage and production may be near last year's level.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1948-49 season is estimated at 99.4 million boxes --10 percent less than the 1947-48 crop but 11 percent more than average. Grapefruit production is estimated at 46 million boxes --25 percent less than last year and 3 percent less than average. California lemons are forecast at 8.9 million boxes --31 percent below both last season and average. About 56 million boxes of oranges were available for use after March 1 compared with about 63 million boxes used after March 1 last season. Grapefruit remaining on March 1 amounted to about 15 million boxes compared with about 28 million boxes utilized after March 1 last year.

Florida weather during February was a repetition of January--warm and dry. Trees have suffered from lack of moisture where irrigation water was not available. Blooming in February was light because of the dry weather. A good rain would bring out a heavy bloom. By March 1 about 33 million boxes of oranges had been harvested out of a crop of 61 million boxes. Last year about 32 million boxes had been harvested out of a crop of 58.4 million boxes. Oranges processed to March 1 totaled 15.5 million boxes this year compared with 17.2 million boxes last year

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 10, 1949

March 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Grapefruit marketings reached a record total of more than 19 million boxes of which 11.6 million boxes were processed. Last season to March 1, 15.2 million boxes were harvested of which 9.5 million boxes were processed. Grapefruit production this season is estimated at 30 million boxes compared with 33 million boxes last season, of which 3.7 million boxes were abandoned. No economic abandonment is expected for this year.

Texas weather in February was favorable for citrus, however, damage from the January freeze turned out greater than estimated on February 1. In most groves, all trees were completely defoliated and wood damage was severe. Some groves have been pulled out. Oranges are now estimated at 3.5 million boxes--down one-half million boxes from February 1 and only two-thirds of last year's production. Grapefruit are estimated at 12.5 million boxes--down 2 million boxes from February 1 and only 54 percent of last season's crop. Probably about 2 million boxes of grapefruit are still available compared with about 11 million boxes utilized last year after March 1. Only about 200,000 boxes of oranges remained for harvest, most of which were damaged Valencias which will go to processors. Last year over 2 million boxes were utilized after March 1.

In Arizona, the 1948-49 citrus crop was the second in succession to be severely damaged by January freezes. February weather, however, was favorable. No further freezes occurred and supplies of irrigation water were much improved. Oranges are now estimated at 710,000 boxes compared with 780,000 boxes last season and 1,200,000 boxes in 1946-47. Grapefruit are estimated at 2 million boxes compared with 3 million boxes last season and 4.1 million boxes in 1946-47.

California citrus trees have recovered rapidly from the January freezes and prospects are favorable for the 1949-50 crops. Estimates of the 1948-49 crops are the same as on February 1 except for Desert Valleys grapefruit which was further reduced by almost one-half. Production estimates compared with last season in millions of boxes are as follows: Navel and miscellaneous oranges 11.4--down 40 percent, Valencia oranges 22.5--down 16 percent, Desert Valleys grapefruit 0.4--down 58 percent, summer grapefruit 1.15--down 22 percent and lemons 8.9--down 31 percent. On March 1 this year about 5 million boxes of navel and miscellaneous oranges were still available compared with about 8 million boxes on March 1 last year. Harvest of California Valencias does not start until after March 1. Utilization of lemons to March 1 amounted to about 2.5 million boxes--a little less than last season to the same date. Lemons remaining after March 1 were about one-third less this year than last. Lemon supplies, therefore, will be shorter than usual in the coming year and are expected to be particularly short next summer and early fall.

MILK PRODUCTION: Total milk production for February on United States farms was estimated at 8,276 million pounds. This exceeds the 8,126 million pounds estimated for last year's 29-day February by 2 percent. On a per day basis production was 5 percent higher than a year earlier. Production in February exceeded by 3 percent the 1938-47 average production for the month of 8,043 million pounds. The number of milk cows on farms in February was less than at any time since January 1931 but milk production per cow was at a record high rate for the month. Continued heavy feeding from ample supplies of grain, unusually mild weather over the eastern half of the country, and continued close culling of unproductive cows have been the principal factors in maintaining a record rate of production per cow. Temperatures during February averaged well above normal east of the Mississippi, but severe cold weather and frequent blizzards continued through the first two weeks of the month in the Rocky Mountain area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
March 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Later in the month, generally mild weather and light precipitation caused considerable improvement in the western livestock situation. Milk production per capita in February averaged 2.00 pounds per day, compared with 1.92 pounds a year ago and the 1938-47 February average of 2.10 pounds.

On March 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 15.73 pounds, almost a full pound above the 14.74 pounds for March 1, 1948, nearly 2 pounds above the 10-year March 1 average, and the highest for this date since records began in 1925. Production per cow increased about 6 percent from February 1 to March 1. This was slightly less than the 7 percent increase in the same period last year, but it was above the 1938-47 average increase of 5 percent. The March 1 rate of production was well above that of a year earlier in all regions except the West and was slightly higher there. In comparison with the 10-year average production per cow for March 1, all regions showed sharp increases, with the South Atlantic States over 15 percent higher, the West North Central States up 14 percent, the North Atlantic, East North Central, and South Central States about 13 percent higher, and the Western States 11 percent higher.

Crop correspondents reported 67.3 percent of the milk cows in their herds as being milked on March 1. This was 1 point higher than the 66.3 percent reported a year ago and the highest March 1 percentage since 1942. The increase from February 1 to March 1 this year of 1.3 points was less than the seasonal increase at this time in four of the past five years, but was about equal to the 10-year average.

Of the 23 States for which monthly estimates of milk production are available, 14 reported the highest February average production per cow on record and 4 (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina) the highest total production on record. Total milk production was also above the 1938-47 average for the month in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and California, but was below average in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, and was the lowest on record in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Oregon. In Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa production per cow was at record high rates but, because of reduced numbers of milk cows, total production was below average.

February milk production in Wisconsin, which is the leading dairy State, totaled 1,097 million pounds and except for 1946 and 1947 was the highest production for the month on record. February production totaled 667 million pounds in Minnesota; 422 million pounds in California; 413 million pounds in Iowa; and 409 million pounds in Pennsylvania.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1938-47 AVERAGE, 1948 AND 1949

		Monthly total		Daily average per capita			
Month:	Average	1948	1949	1949	Average	1948	1949
	1938-47			1948	1938-47		
	Million pounds		Percent	Pounds			
Jan.	8,376	8,290	8,671	105	2.00	1.84	1.89
Feb.	8,043	8,126	8,276	1/102	2.10	1.92	2.00
Mar.	9,373	9,190			2.23	2.03	
Apr.	9,956	9,884			2.44	2.26	
May	11,686	11,702			2.77	2.58	
June	12,188	12,176			2.99	2.77	
July	11,422	11,514			2.70	2.53	
Aug.	10,294	10,511			2.44	2.31	
Sept.	9,102	9,124			2.22	2.07	
Oct.	8,656	8,748			2.04	1.92	
Nov.	7,960	8,031			1.94	1.81	
Dec.	8,174	8,215			1.93	1.80	
Year	115,231	115,511			2.32	2.15	

1/ Comparison influenced by 29 day month in 1948. On a daily average basis the percentage would be 105 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Average:	Feb. :	Jan. :	Feb. :	State	Average:	Feb. :	Jan. :	Feb.
	:1938-47:	1948	: 1949	: 1949		:1938-47:	1948	: 1949	: 1949
Million Pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	76	80	89	83	Va.	103	122	140	130
Pa.	355	394	426	409	N.C.	96	102	115	111
Ohio	319	336	367	337	S.C.	40	41	44	44
Ind.	238	237	247	232	Tenn.	127	134	139	136
Ill.	388	386	382	371	Okla.	171	146	138	139
Mich.	370	391	395	397	Mont.	44	39	35	38
Wis.	975	1,071	1,082	1,097	Idaho	86	85	87	83
Minn.	688	644	666	667	Utah	45	49	53	49
Iowa	467	425	435	413	Wash.	134	134	134	131
Mo.	224	244	258	250	Oreg.	84	78	77	75
N.Dak.	138	123	108	114	Calif.	378	431	431	422
Kans.	218	200	178	177	Other				
					States	2,279	2,234	2,645	2,321
					U.S.	8,043	8,126	8,671	8,276

1/. Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,815,000,000 eggs in February -- 2 percent more than in February last year and 17 percent above the 1938-47 average. The increase over last February was due to a 6 percent larger rate of lay, which more than offset a 3 percent smaller number of layers. Egg production was up 17 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central and 4 percent in the East North Central. A decrease of 3 percent was recorded in the West North Central and 8 percent in the West. The aggregate egg production for January and February this year was 4 percent larger than during the two months last year and 23 percent above average for the period.

The rate of egg production during February was 13.1 eggs per layer, compared with 12.4 in February last year and the average of 10.9 eggs. The rate was a new high in all areas except the West North Central and Western States. It was above last year in all areas except the West North Central where it showed practically no change and the West where it was 9 percent lower. Increases in the rate from last year were 19 percent in the South Central, 17 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the North Atlantic and 6 percent in the East North Central States. The rate of lay for the first 2 months of this year was 25.2 eggs, compared with 23.5 during the 2 months last year and an average of 20.4 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 367,069,000 layers in February -- 3 percent less than in February last year and 2 percent below average. Layers were fewer than last year by 2 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 10 percent in the South Central States. They showed practically no change in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States, but increased 1 percent in the West. Culling from farm flocks was lighter in February this year than last. Number of layers on March were 8.3 million less than on February 1, compared with a disappearance of about 12.7 million last year, and an average disappearance of about 7 million layers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 10, 1949

March 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 41.8 cents per dozen, compared with 47.1 cents in mid-January and the February 1948 price of 45.0 cents. Pacific Coast markets were down sharply from a month earlier. Eastern markets began to show strength about the middle of the month, after earlier weakness moved some eggs to storage. Egg drying operations helped to relieve the pressure of supplies in the North Central States. Price decreases were less sharp in this area. The East North Central States averaged 4.4 cents lower and the West North Central States only 0.8 cents lower than on January 15.

Farmers received an average of 29.5 cents a pound live weight for chickens in mid-February, compared with 30.7 cents a month earlier and with the February 1948 price of 26.0 cents. Poultry markets were erratic with prices tending downward. Fowl was most irregular with sharp declines. Prices of broilers in most commercial areas gained slightly during February.

Turkey prices averaged 44.1 cents per pound live weight in mid-February compared with 37.3 cents a year ago. Trading during February was slow in both live and dressed turkeys.

The mid-February cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.44, compared with \$3.62 in mid-January and with \$4.55 in February a year ago. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships for that period were the most favorable to poultrymen since 1945. The turkey-feed ratio was the most favorable for the month in 17 years of record.

DECREASE IN SALES OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS IN 1948

Sales of chickens from farms in 1948 amounted to 1,770 million pounds live weight compared with 2,154 million pounds in 1947. Sales of young chickens in 1948 were 31 percent smaller than in 1947 and sales of mature chickens were 5 percent smaller, resulting in 18 percent smaller total sales. Inventory numbers of hens increased 3 percent from January 1, 1948 to January 1, 1949, while pullets decreased 6 percent. Other chickens increased 2 percent.

Of the total number of chickens sold in 1948 about half were young chickens with an average live weight of 3.6 pounds, and about half were hens and roosters with an average live weight of 5.3 pounds. The average liveweight of all chickens sold was 4.5 pounds compared with 4.3 pounds in 1947.

Sales during the 4 months of heaviest marketings, July through October, made up 50.5 percent of the year's total, compared with 51.9 percent in 1947. During the first 4 months of 1948, the season of lightest marketings, sales of chickens amounted to 16.6 percent of the year's poundage, compared with 15.7 percent in 1947.

Of the total pounds of chickens sold in 1948, 29 percent came from flocks in the West North Central States, 21 percent from the East North Central, 19 percent from the North Atlantic, 15 percent from the South Central, 9 percent from the West and 7 percent from the South Atlantic States.

SALE OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS 1/

Area and		Percent of total pounds sold during year											
year		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N. Atl.	1947	4.3	4.1	5.2	5.9	7.5	8.2	9.4	12.6	13.1	12.2	9.3	8.2
	1948	5.0	4.1	5.9	6.5	6.6	8.5	10.0	11.2	13.3	13.5	8.4	7.0
E. N. C.	1947	3.9	2.4	3.1	3.7	6.1	7.8	10.7	13.2	15.5	16.4	10.6	6.6
	1948	3.7	2.4	2.6	3.2	7.3	8.5	10.4	14.4	16.2	13.8	10.3	7.2
W. N. C.	1947	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.8	4.5	6.6	11.4	14.9	17.0	19.0	13.0	5.2
	1948	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.7	5.5	8.6	10.8	13.6	17.5	16.4	11.6	5.9
S. Atl.	1947	5.2	7.2	7.7	7.6	9.2	10.3	9.0	8.1	9.2	10.9	7.6	8.0
	1948	4.7	3.9	4.9	5.4	6.7	10.2	10.0	12.8	14.1	10.1	9.0	8.2
S. Cent.	1947	3.9	4.5	5.7	8.8	11.9	11.0	12.2	10.4	8.2	8.3	8.3	6.8
	1948	4.5	3.9	6.3	9.4	11.0	10.6	10.3	10.5	9.4	7.6	8.4	8.1
West.	1947	5.4	5.0	6.2	6.7	7.9	10.9	10.9	11.1	10.5	9.8	8.2	7.4
	1948	6.1	5.5	5.5	6.4	7.9	9.0	10.8	11.1	12.6	9.6	8.0	7.5
U.S.	1947	3.6	3.2	3.9	5.0	7.0	8.3	10.8	12.8	13.7	14.6	10.5	6.3
	1948	4.1	3.3	4.1	5.1	7.2	9.0	10.5	12.6	14.5	12.9	9.7	7.0

1/ Excluding commercial broilers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of
March 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS				
Crop	Average	1946	1947	Indicated
State:	1937-46			1948
Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
California, all	48,902	53,530	45,700	33,900
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,846	19,670	18,900	11,400
Valencias	30,056	33,860	26,800	22,500
Florida, all	36,490	3/ 53,700	58,400	61,000
Early & Midseason	20,005	3/ 30,500	31,000	32,000
Valencias	16,485	23,200	27,400	29,000
Texas, all	3,242	5,000	5,200	3,500
Early & Midseason 2/	1,931	3,150	3,100	2,600
Valencias	1,310	1,850	2,100	900
Arizona, all	795	1,200	3/ 780	710
Navels & Misc. 2/	372	600	3/ 480	460
Valencias	423	600	300	250
Louisiana, all 2/	298	410	300	320
5 States 4/	89,727	113,840	110,380	99,430
Total Early & Midseason 5/	41,452	54,330	53,780	46,780
Total Valencias	48,275	59,510	56,600	52,650
TANGERINES:				
Florida	3,360	3/ 4,700	3/ 4,000	4,400
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 4/	93,087	118,540	114,380	103,830
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	23,920	3/ 29,000	3/ 33,000	30,000
Seedless	9,640	3/ 14,000	3/ 14,800	14,500
Other	14,280	3/ 15,000	3/ 18,200	15,500
Texas, all	17,488	3/ 23,300	3/ 23,200	12,500
Arizona, all	3,301	3/ 4,100	3/ 3,000	2,000
California, all	2,769	3,120	2,430	1,550
Desert Valleys	1,158	1,220	960	400
Other	1,612	1,900	1,470	1,150
4 States 4/	47,478	59,520	61,630	46,050
LEMONS:				
California 4/	12,808	13,800	12,870	8,900
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	148	170	170	200

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): 1946, Fla. Early & Midseason oranges -900; tangerines -800; grapefruit, seedless -800; other, 1,800; Texas grapefruit -500; Ariz. grapefruit 923; 1947, Fla. tangerines -600; grapefruit, seedless -2,400; other, 1,300; Texas grapefruit -2,300; Ariz. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges -6; grapefruit -944. 4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of March 10, 1949
March 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Average	March 1	1947	1948	1949
and	1938-47				
Division					
		Pounds			
Me.	13.1	13.5	12.0	14.8	
N.H.	14.8	15.8	15.2	16.9	
Vt.	14.2	14.4	13.8	16.2	
Mass.	17.2	17.3	17.2	18.0	
Conn.	17.4	17.3	16.9	18.3	
N.Y.	17.4	18.9	18.0	20.2	
N.J.	20.1	20.6	20.3	21.5	
Pa.	17.0	17.5	17.5	18.5	
N.Atl.	16.97	17.79	17.45	19.15	
Ohio	14.8	15.2	15.3	16.1	
Ind.	13.9	15.0	14.6	14.7	
Ill.	15.2	16.6	16.0	17.4	
Mich.	17.4	18.3	18.6	19.2	
Wis.	17.6	19.1	18.5	19.6	
E.N.Cent.	16.21	17.56	17.11	18.31	
Minn.	18.6	20.2	20.4	21.5	
Iowa	15.9	17.3	16.8	17.2	
Mo.	9.5	11.0	10.6	11.4	
N.Dak.	13.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	
S.Dak.	12.0	12.8	12.7	13.4	
Nebr.	13.9	15.4	15.4	15.4	
Kans.	14.2	15.5	15.5	14.9	
W.N.Cent.	14.46	16.09	15.77	16.52	
Md.	15.1	16.7	15.3	17.6	
Va.	10.7	11.5	11.7	12.9	
W.Va.	9.1	9.6	9.5	11.0	
N.C.	10.9	11.9	11.1	12.7	
S.C.	9.9	10.1	9.9	11.6	
Ga.	8.5	8.8	8.6	10.2	
S.Atl.	10.72	11.36	10.95	12.37	
Ky.	10.0	10.4	10.1	11.1	
Tenn.	9.2	9.6	9.7	10.7	
Ala.	7.8	8.2	8.2	9.3	
Miss.	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.7	
Ark.	7.2	7.0	7.3	8.0	
Okla.	9.9	10.3	10.0	10.4	
Tex.	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.3	
S.Cent.	8.59	9.03	8.88	9.67	
Mont.	13.4	14.6	14.5	15.3	
Idaho	16.3	18.1	18.3	17.9	
Wyo.	13.4	16.4	16.9	15.1	
Colo.	14.3	15.4	16.0	16.8	
Utah	16.9	18.7	17.8	18.4	
Wash.	16.6	17.8	17.2	18.0	
Oreg.	14.1	14.0	14.6	15.0	
Calif.	18.4	19.8	19.8	20.0	
West	15.63	18.03	17.14	17.46	
U.S.	13.37	15.03	14.74	15.73	

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New Eng. States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
March 1, 1949

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
March 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	:Number of layers on :		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	:hand during February:		100 layers		: During February :2 Mos.-Jan.& Feb.			
Division	: 1948 1/	: 1949	: 1948 1/	: 1949	: 1948 1/	: 1949	: 1948 1/	: 1949
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,183	2,226	1,543	1,585	34	35	70	75
N. H.	2,010	1,860	1,491	1,568	30	29	63	63
Vt.	874	826	1,636	1,700	14	14	29	29
Mass.	4,012	4,010	1,641	1,702	66	68	138	143
R. I.	467	471	1,560	1,669	7	8	15	16
Conn.	2,856	2,822	1,586	1,663	45	47	93	98
N. Y.	13,338	13,736	1,421	1,506	190	207	407	426
N. J.	8,446	9,160	1,409	1,548	119	142	228	286
Pa.	19,612	18,722	1,348	1,476	264	276	525	553
N. Atl.	53,798	53,833	1,429	1,534	769	826	1,568	1,694
Ohio	16,602	15,746	1,348	1,473	224	232	439	468
Ind.	13,965	13,712	1,354	1,431	189	196	362	383
Ill.	18,506	18,416	1,247	1,310	231	241	442	472
Mich.	9,826	9,785	1,311	1,414	129	138	259	277
Wis.	15,736	15,676	1,311	1,361	206	213	419	436
E. N. Cent.	74,635	73,335	1,312	1,391	979	1,020	1,921	2,036
Minn.	25,826	25,172	1,366	1,406	353	354	709	720
Iowa	29,381	28,355	1,328	1,355	390	384	755	764
Mo.	19,170	19,520	1,186	1,198	227	234	425	438
N. Dak.	4,105	3,959	1,003	1,008	41	40	79	78
S. Dak.	8,213	7,556	1,102	1,145	91	87	166	166
Nebr.	12,734	11,701	1,328	1,226	169	143	316	280
Kans.	13,338	13,074	1,302	1,170	174	153	324	293
W. N. Cent.	112,767	109,337	1,281	1,276	1,445	1,395	2,774	2,739
Del.	886	866	1,317	1,515	12	13	22	25
Md.	3,349	3,268	1,256	1,473	42	48	78	91
Va.	7,821	7,596	1,264	1,456	99	111	185	212
W. Va.	3,223	3,176	1,119	1,406	36	45	67	85
N. C.	7,484	7,723	977	1,145	73	88	127	157
S. C.	3,073	3,106	824	946	25	29	41	49
Ga.	5,688	5,688	856	1,019	49	58	83	100
Fla.	1,874	1,924	1,137	1,226	21	24	37	42
S. Atl.	33,398	33,347	1,069	1,247	357	416	640	761
Ky.	9,436	8,700	1,003	1,344	95	117	177	224
Tenn.	8,537	5,324	905	1,212	77	101	133	181
Ala.	5,640	5,396	812	969	46	52	75	88
Miss.	5,242	5,168	655	851	34	44	56	75
Ark.	5,498	5,105	696	879	38	45	62	72
La.	2,890	3,022	725	879	21	27	34	45
Okla.	9,180	8,415	1,189	1,170	109	98	206	185
Tex.	22,794	20,938	1,038	1,025	237	215	412	374
S. Cent.	69,217	62,068	949	1,126	657	699	1,155	1,244
Mont.	1,578	1,562	1,201	1,081	19	17	37	34
Idaho	1,950	1,793	1,363	1,226	27	22	51	44
Wyo.	670	653	1,276	1,120	9	7	17	14
Colo.	2,969	2,718	1,305	1,182	39	32	70	60
N. Mex.	1,012	986	1,085	1,114	11	11	20	20
Ariz.	590	527	1,398	1,313	8	7	15	14
Utah	2,730	2,758	1,436	1,176	39	32	73	65
Nev.	271	272	1,363	1,120	4	3	7	6
Wash.	4,176	4,403	1,514	1,456	63	64	131	133
Oreg.	2,840	2,864	1,444	1,406	41	40	82	80
Calif.	16,114	16,613	1,491	1,350	240	224	464	438
West.	34,900	35,149	1,433	1,306	500	459	967	908
U. S.	378,715	367,069	1,243	1,312	4,707	4,815	9,025	9,382

1/ Revised.

